

TONIGHT'S WEATHER—PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 50°-53° (10-12). Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's temp. 54-59 (12-16). LONDON: Occasional rain. Temp. 45-58 (10-14). ROME: Light rain. Yesterday's temp. 53-59 (10-14). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Variable. Temp. 54-57 (12-15). NEW YORK: Snow. Temp. 50-55 (10-14). Yesterday's temp. 37-50 (10-14). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL

Herald



Tribune

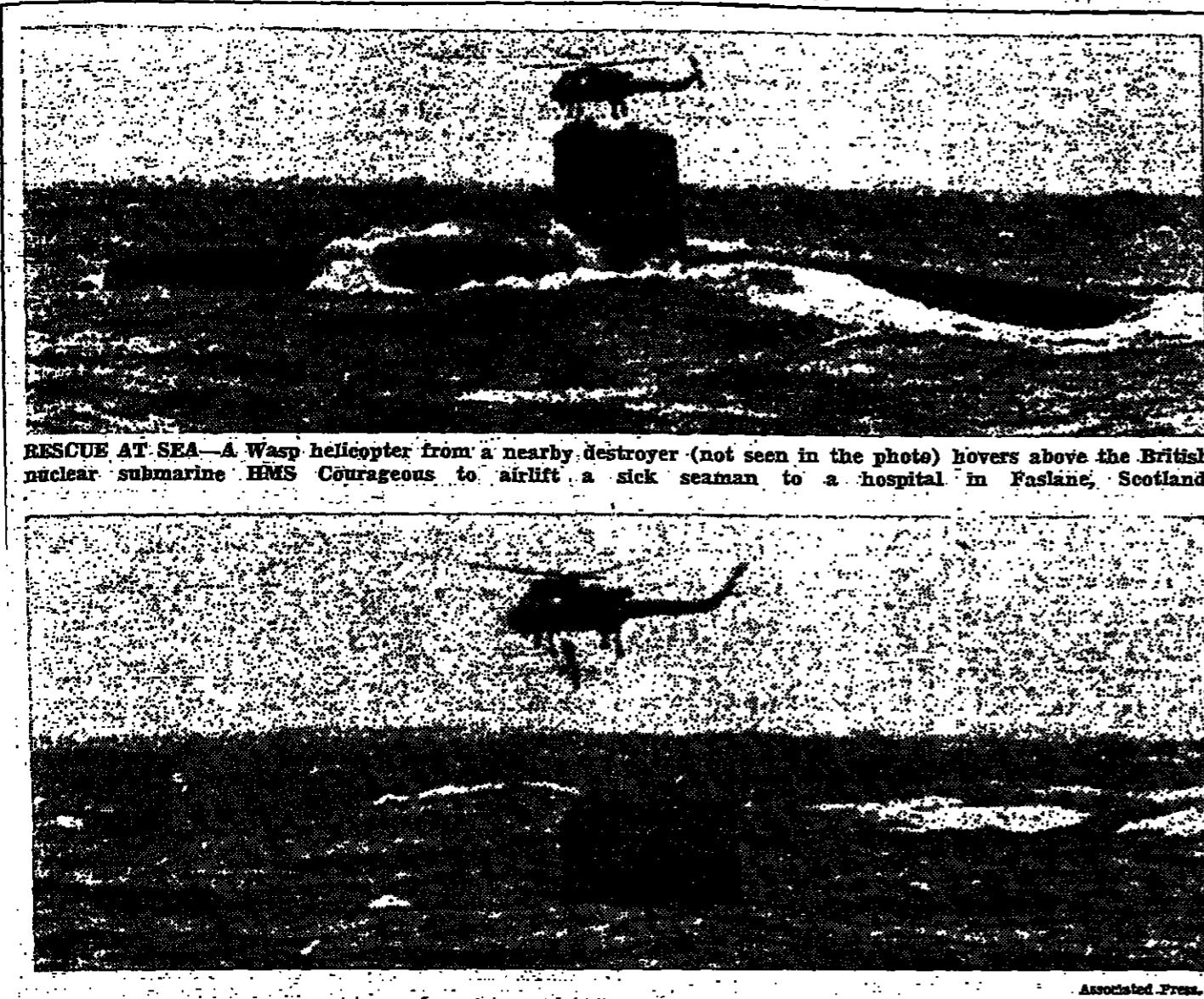
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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19-20, 1972

Established 1887



RESCUE AT SEA—A Wasp helicopter from a nearby destroyer (not seen in the photo) hovers above the British nuclear submarine HMS Courageous to airlift a sick seaman to a hospital in Faslane, Scotland.

Associated Press

Sirhan, Manson, 104 Others Affected

California High Court Rules Out Death Penalty

By Eugene Blake

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18—The California Supreme Court today struck down California's death penalty statute, declaring it is to 1 vote that it is unconstitutional.

The decision reversed a ruling by the same court a little more than three years ago and climaxed a bitter dispute that has raged through legislative halls and the courts for decades.

It is likely to be appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court. The same question is pending before that court, which heard oral arguments last month and is expected to rule in the next few months.

Immediate reaction from officials was sketchy pending an opportunity for them to read the 15-page opinion. Bare confirmation of the ruling came from Justice Marshall F. McComb, the new dissenter, and the opinion was not officially filed until noon.

The court declared that the death penalty is "incompatible with the dignity of man and the judicial process." When judged by contemporary standards, it is both cruel and unusual punishment, the court added.

Cruel and Degrading

Not only is execution cruel, the court observed, but lengthy imprisonment prior to execution constitutes psychological torture with a dehumanizing effect.

California has 107 men and 47 women sentenced to die in San Quentin's gas chamber. The number has mounted continuously in the last four years because of a moratorium on executions imposed by various court challenges to capital punishment.

They include Sirhan B. Sirhan, accused slayer of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, and Charles Manson, convicted in the Sharon Tate murders.

There have been 502 executions in California since 1853, 215 by

hanging at San Quentin, 33 by gas at San Quentin. Previously, executions were carried out by county sheriffs.

Opposition to the death penalty was heard in Sacramento as early as the 1850s, but it reached a fever pitch in the late 1860s in the case of Red Light Bandit.

Chessman already had won many postponements of his execution due to appeals when Gov. Edmund G. Brown, a foe of

capital punishment, took office in 1955.

Gov. Brown granted Chessman further delay and appealed to the legislature to abolish the death penalty. But in 1960, a bill was killed in committee after a lengthy, emotion-packed hearing and Gov. Brown reluctantly let Chessman go to his death.

Repeated attempts to abolish the death penalty failed in the legislature, and efforts of abolitionists—led largely by the American Civil Liberties Union—turned increasingly to the courts.

Some court decisions, while not invalidating the death penalty, necessitated many retrials and in effect put a moratorium on executions. There have been only two executions since 1962—one in 1963 and the last in 1967.

The last to die was Aaron Mitchell, killer of a Sacramento policeman. California Gov. Ronald Reagan, a supporter of capital punishment, let Mitchell go to the gas chamber.

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In December, 1968, the California Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the death penalty by a vote of 4 to 3. The majority specifically held that

the death penalty did not violate the constitutional ban on cruel or unusual punishment.

Last December, however, after Donald R. Wright had replaced Roger J. Thaynor as chief Justice, the court ordered new arguments on the question of whether the death penalty violated either the U.S. constitutional prohibition on "cruel and unusual punishment" or the California Constitution's ban on "cruel or unusual punishment."



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Heavy U.S. Raids Go On

Red Radio Warns of Attacks On Laos Cities for First Time

SAIGON, Feb. 18 (UPI)—Communist broadcasts made public today warned of attacks on major cities of Laos for the first time in the Indochina war.

The U.S. Command reported, meanwhile, 10 new E-53 strikes and 139 fighter-bomber strikes against Communist buildings in South Vietnam. Reports received here told of U.S. planes and "possibly" B-52s involved in a new Laos government offensive against the Plain des Jarres. Cambodian

reports said "allied" planes were aiding a government offensive against Angkor Wat.

The U.S. Command today acknowledged the loss of four more planes in Indochina, in addition to the three reported yesterday. The four were an observation plane shot down over Cambodia and three other planes lost to "hostile" causes earlier this month. This brought to 8,112 the number of planes and helicopters the United States has reported losing to all causes in Indochina since 1961.

Red Radio Broadcasts

Officials here released texts of Pathet Lao radio broadcasts that may have been timed to coincide with President Nixon's departure for Peking. U.S. military officials in Saigon have predicted major Communist offensives by Monday, when Mr. Nixon is scheduled to arrive in Peking.

Military analysts in Saigon said the Pathet Lao broadcasts threatened attacks against such major cities as the Lao Royal capital of Luang Prabang, the administrative capital of Vientiane, and the southern cities of Savannakhet and Pakse. The analysts said the broadcasts could foreshadow a major escalation of the war by the Communists.

In Vientiane, Acting Defense Minister Prince Sisouk Na Champassack told a news conference today, that the government, with U.S. air support, had launched an offensive against North Vietnam occupying the Plain des Jarres.

He said only small guerrilla units of less than company size were involved but reliable military sources said it was a major offensive involving 2,000 to 3,000 men and was aimed at easing Communist pressure on the Central Intelligence Agency base at Long Cheng, whose fall would jeopardize Vientiane.

A U.S. military spokesman, giving new details today of the 28 hours of raids by 135 planes against North Vietnam on Wednesday and yesterday, said the three planes lost with a total of six crewmen were hit by Russian-made surface-to-air missiles. He said that a total of 35 missiles were fired at the attacking jets. He said the missile first was the most concentrated that pilots could remember.

The article was not vitriolic, but in registering criticisms of and objections to American policy around the globe it constituted a general re-survey of known Chinese foreign policy positions everywhere and a strong statement of Chinese differences with the United States.

The article, thus, seemed a forewarning of the difficulties ahead and a curtain-raiser for the forthcoming Sino-American talks.

Hsinhui said Mr. Nixon's statements that China is a "dedicated opponent" of "U.S. imperialism" and that Peking talks would not be at the expense of friendship, diplomatic ties and the U.S. defense commitment with Taiwan show "U.S. imperialism has no wish to change its hostile position toward China."

The agency stated Mr. Nixon's remarks show the Nixon administration "has not yet relinquished its idea of one China—two governments" and asserted the President "is in the grip of insuperable self-contradiction."

8-Point Proposal

Denouncing Mr. Nixon's eight-point proposal for a settlement of the Vietnam war and his Vietnamization program, Hsinhui stated if the U.S. government really wanted to seek peace in Vietnam and Indochina, it must accept the seven-point peace proposals of the South Vietnam provisional Communist-led regime providing for a complete and unconditional American withdrawal from Vietnam along with an end to support for the anti-Communist regimes in South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

Hsinhui scored Mr. Nixon's statements on ties with Japan, South Korea and Taiwan and charged the President and Mr. Laird with enlisting "the service of Japanese militarists for aggression against Korea, China and other Asian countries" through encouraging modernization of Japan's military equipment.

9 Anti-War Sailors Flown to Carrier For Vietnam Duty

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 18 (AP)—Nine young sailors who refused to leave for Vietnam with their ships were taken into custody yesterday and flown by helicopter to the carrier Kitty Hawk at sea.

The men, including seven members of the carrier, surrendered to Navy investigators at one of two San Diego churches which had granted them sanctuary. On hand were well-wishers from anti-war groups.

Two of the sailors had failed to leave Tuesday aboard the older Midway.

The Kitty Hawk left San Diego with 5,000 crewmen three hours before the arrests were made.

A handful of telegrams from congressmen arrived at the church, including one from Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., a Democratic presidential candidate, advising the nine that "I share your objections to the air war in Indochina."

Bengalis Visit Vatican

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 18 (UPI)—The two Roman Catholic bishops of Bangladesh have arrived in Rome for an audience with Pope Paul VI.

Grim-faced, Mr. Velasco Ibarra, 73, said he was happy to be in Argentina again. He made no other statements.

Ecuador's Velasco Arrives in Argentina

Buenos Aires, Feb. 18 (AP)—The ousted president of Ecuador, Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra, arrived here early today from Panama.

With a hand full of telegrams from congressmen arrived at the church, including one from Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., a Democratic presidential candidate, advising the nine that "I share your objections to the air war in Indochina."

Dies After 11-Year Convalescence

TORONTO, Feb. 18 (Reuters)—John Ellwood died in a hospital yesterday at the age of 29 after spending the last 11 years and 115 days of his life without speaking a word or recognizing anyone. He went into a coma on Oct. 25, 1960, after being injured in a high-school football game, and never regained consciousness.



ALOHA—President Nixon is greeted in Hawaii with flowers on first stopover of his China trip.

2 Shaggy-Haired Musk Oxen Among Nixon's Gifts to China

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (WP)—Among the gifts President Nixon is taking to China are two shaggy-haired Arctic musk oxen. They will be given to the Peking zoo, which, it is understood, has long wanted a pair to put on display.

The musk ox, a native of North America, is still found in considerable numbers in Canada and Alaska. The two being taken to Peking are said to be descendants of Canadian musk oxen.

Just how the President hit upon the idea of giving musk oxen to the Chinese could not be learned. The White House has refused to discuss the gift until the animals are delivered in Peking next week.

The oxen, a male and a female,

are not aboard the President's plane, but will be flown to China on a cargo plane being sent toward the end of Mr. Nixon's visit to bring U.S. equipment home.

Volume of Scenes

A bull musk ox is about five feet high at the shoulders while the cow is somewhat smaller. Both have horns on their almost neckless heads. Long, dark hair that hangs almost to the feet covers the body. Some authorities believe the oxen should be cultivated as Arctic cattle because of their excellent milk production, good meat and wool.

Mr. Nixon also is taking as a gift for one of the Chinese leaders a handsome volume of photographs and prints, prepared by the National Park Service, of American scenic views.

One black and white photograph taken on a glass plate in 1971, is believed to be the first photograph of Old Faithful, the Yellowstone Park geyser.

The photograph attracted great attention in Congress when it was first exhibited.

Pentagon scientists have been experimenting with various maneuverable-type missile warheads since the early 1960s. The idea is to evade an enemy interceptor missile in much the same way that a football player dodges a tackler.

Earlier U.S. plans involved firing missiles toward one target and then—in a maneuver wired into the missile's guidance system—hitting it over toward another target. The new approach involves making the missile veer away but then return to its original target.

The "Evader" would be a multiple warhead—that is, some or all of the multiple warheads (three each on a Minuteman missile and up to 14 each on a Poseidon) would be converted to the maneuverable type.

At the moment, any need to deploy such devices appears to be remote.

Not only is the current Soviet anti-missile network limited to a small system that could be easily overwhelmed by existing U.S. missiles, but the United States and Russia are close to an arms agreement that is expected to restrict defensive networks.

The new warhead project will cost at least \$100 million and it will probably be late in the decade before the "Evader," if it works, can be put into service.

While the project is being jointly run by the Navy and Air Force, and is meant to be compatible with both services' long-range missiles, it is said to be heavily oriented to the Navy's new ULMIS missile-submarine project, destined to become the major element of the U.S. nuclear arsenal during the 1980s.

Pentagon officials stressed that this development effort does not amount to a decision to produce the warheads in mass quantities. The officials say they want to develop and test a model for such a weapon to the point where it could be quickly adapted to Minuteman intercontinental missiles, Polaris and Poseidon missiles fired from submarines and the new ULMIS submarine-missiles.

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The Wages of Sin or Why Clifford Irving Is Smiling

By Mike Royko

Mr. Royko is a columnist for the Chicago Daily News. This was made available by the New York Times News Service.

CHICAGO.—Reliable sources have told me that Clifford Irving has turned down a publisher who offered him a \$25,000 advance to write a book about his great hoax.

He turned it down because he is reportedly expecting to get an advance of \$500,000 for such a book. And knowledgeable sources in the New York publishing industry say he will probably get it.

And that is not all he can expect.

His story—with its intrigue, beautiful blondes, and international setting—is considered a cinch to be made into a movie.

Such a movie would bring Mr. Irving another \$150,000 to \$200,000, publishing sources say.

And that still isn't all.

The advance he receives for the book is based on the royalties he would earn from the sale of about 400,000 hard-cover copies.

Anything beyond that would bring Mr. Irving 15 percent of the sale price about \$125 a book. With the enormous, worldwide publicity generated by the Irving-Hughes-Nina-Milkin-etc. affair, book sales would probably exceed 400,000.

500,000 Sale

One publisher said: "It would have to go over a half-million copies sold. The interest in Europe would be enormous. Hell, he'll make \$500,000 or \$700,000 on the hard-cover sales easily."

And that still isn't all.

Once the hard-cover market has been exhausted, the paperback edition will be brought out. And that could bring him several hundred thousands more in profits.

And that still isn't all.

The magazines and newspapers will be falling over each other to buy serialization rights. Time-Life is rumored to be offering more for the hoax story than it did for the now-discredited Hughes biography.

And then there is the fast reissuing of Mr. Irving's earlier books, which are now selling better than they ever did when he was just another guy with a typewriter.

And that still isn't all. Hell will be able to hit the lecture and personal-appearance circuit. While he is a hot name, he'll be in the \$1,000-and-up-an-appearance bracket.

All in all, Mr. Irving expects to make as much as \$1 million by writing his story.

That means he will make more money from the story, of his fraud than he would have if his Howard Hughes autobiography had been true.



Ah, but you ask how he will be able to write the book, and enjoy the money, if he is tucked away in a prison cell. For an answer to that problem, I give you the opinion of a leading criminal lawyer:

"On the basis of what I've read, I don't think they can get him on anything unless Howard Hughes is willing to come to court and testify."

"And you know he's not going to do that. If Hughes won't appear in court on all these civil cases that are costing him tens of millions of dollars, why would he go to court on this? He has what he wants. The book has been exposed as a fraud. Uh-uh. You can't prosecute a case by having a guy testify over a telephone, or send in a tape-recorded statement. They'll need Hughes in court to make a real case, and they won't have him. You watch. Irving is going to walk out of this one free as can be."

So that seems to explain why, with all of his apparent problems, Clifford Irving is smiling.

And why the cute little divorce is smiling.

The only one who isn't smiling is wife Edith, because she figures to wind up in a Swiss jail.

People keep asking: How did Clifford Irving ever think he could get away with it?

Because he is getting away with it.

17-Room Hotel Floor Sealed Off

Hughes in Nicaragua: Full Secrecy

Photo: AP Wirephoto

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 18.—Howard Hughes, the reclusive millionaire, settled in today on a sealed-off floor of a luxury hotel here. As usual, he has not been seen.

Nicaraguan business circles circulated that Mr. Hughes, who was here yesterday from the States, might be planning a Las Vegas-style casino venture for a tourist-oriented Central American republic, that he might be involved in an oil deal or he might be making large purchases.

President Anastasio Somoza has denied an interest in a gambling casino and Hughes' oil executives have visited casinos frequently in the last few months.

Hotel on a Cliff.

Mr. Hughes and his aides are staying the \$400-a-day, 17th-and-eighth floor of the International Hotel, a pyramidal-shaped building on a bluff overlooking this capital of 300,000 people.

A spokesman for the hotel said: "Hughes had not checked in, all doors leading to the eighth or were locked; the elevator for that floor has been moved and its place covered in a piece of wood and sphinges on the floor have been connected."

Mr. Ambassador Turner Shultz said Mr. Hughes arrived in Managua with a small entourage, several chartered planes yesterday and took up residence on the 17th floor of the hotel. The 17th floor penthouse-supper club is also blocked off to the rest of the hotel's guests.

In Las Vegas, Nev., a Hughes oil Co. spokesman said Mr. Hughes is considering investments in Nicaragua and he considers the economic and political situation good. He added that the fifth of the visit was indefinite.

"We aren't saying how long he'll stay but 'indefinite' could indicate a certain degree of permanence."

Aides Escorted Out.

Only a few hours before his arrival in Managua, the Bahamian government said that an investigation had shown that several American aides of Mr. Hughes were in the Bahamas, had proper immigration "and had been 'escorted' of the commonwealth by immigration officials."

Photo: AP Wirephoto

S. Africans Invite Head of NAACP

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (UPI).—Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive director, has been invited to South Africa to deliver a speech April 1, State Department officials said yesterday.

If he makes the trip, Mr. Wilkins would be the first American black civil rights leader to visit South Africa, which pursues a strict racial separation policy. He was invited by the Association for Educational and Cultural Advancement of the African People of South Africa.

The grand jury is investigating the possibility of mail fraud in the payment of royalties for the book.

Jury Delays Testimony.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP).—Mr. Irving and his wife Edith will

House Passes Anti-Poverty Bill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (NYT).—Brushing aside threats of another presidential veto, the House yesterday passed a \$5.4 billion anti-poverty bill greatly expanding Head Start programs for preschoolers and creating an independent legal-services program for the poor.

The bill cleared the House by a vote of 234 to 127 after vigorous debate in which Republican leaders warned that President Nixon would veto it, just as he had done an earlier anti-poverty bill several months ago.

The bill now goes to the Senate, where liberals will seek to have it passed.

Day-Care Issue.

House Democrats, hoping to avoid another veto, had stripped the day-care provisions from their revised bill. Instead, they expanded the existing Head Start program and extended it to the nonpoor on the basis of ability to pay.

But Republican leaders, during floor debate, protested that this concession was not enough to satisfy the President.

They sought, instead, a more

\$70 Million Bill On VD Is Moved.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (UPI).—Legislation to authorize expenditures of \$70 million a year to prevent and treat venereal disease was introduced in both houses of Congress yesterday.

More than two million new cases of venereal disease are believed to have occurred in the United States last year. Public health officials regard it as an epidemic.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., the principal Senate sponsor of the bill, said the nation was on the point of eradicating the infectious bacteria that cause the diseases in the late 1960s, but public spending and interest tapered off and a "tragic and alarming" increase occurred.

French Officers Identified.

A German officer, 44, a Colombian whom they said U.S. drug detectives had been seeking since 1958. A second suspected trafficker, identified as Rogelio Gomez, 36, also a Colombian, was seized here and a man and woman whose names were given only as Moreno were arrested in Miami.

The authorities said the arrest had blocked a shipment of cocaine which officials said could be worth \$1.4 million, in street sales in the United States. The cocaine

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Cost Is \$15 Billion, 28,000 Traffic Deaths a Year

Alcohol: The Most Abused Drug in the U.S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (UPI).

Alcohol is the most abused drug in the United States, the Health, Education and Welfare Department told Congress today in the government's first annual report on alcohol and health.

There are now nine million persons classified as alcoholics or problem drinkers in America—almost 10 percent of the work force—and alcoholism is an epidemic among American Indians, according to the report.

It said the problem causes 24,000 traffic deaths a year and drains the economy of \$15 billion annually.

The report contained these observations by Dr. Merlin K. Duval, Assistant Secretary for Health and Science at HHS:

"While we are horrified by the abuse of such drugs as hallucinogens, narcotics and stimulants by our youth, we pay little heed to the most abused drug of them all—alcohol."

"When this nation became concerned about drug use among the young, the public was finally forced to recognize that adult use of alcohol—a central-nervous-system drug which we use as a social beverage—is actually the major drug problem in this country and that young people learn from imitation and identification with adults."

Alcohol does have medicinal value, said Dr. Morris E. Chafetz, director of the new National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, in an introduction. But alcohol abusers shorten their life span by 12 to 15 years, Dr. Duval added. Both he and Dr. Chafetz are medical doctors.

Indian Drinking

An 11-member task force headed by Dr. Chafetz reported these other findings:

• Among American Indians alcoholism is at an epidemic level, a rate of at least 10 percent and twice as high as the national average.

• Public drunkenness accounts for 2.5 million arrests—one-third of all arrests annually—at a cost of \$100 million just for the arrest and imprisonment proceedings.

• Illnesses associated with alcohol abuse include emotional disorders and chronic progressive diseases of the nervous system and of the liver, heart, muscles, intestines and other body organs and tissues.

• Many public and private hospitals still refuse to treat alcoholics despite contrary positions taken by the American Medical Association and American Hospital Association.

• The most visible victims of alcoholism are inhabitants of Skid Rows across the nation, yet they represent only from 3 to 5 percent.

The strong Democratic showing on this key vote reflected the vigorous drive by House Democratic leaders to round up absences who had stretched a one-week recess into an extra week of freedom.

The absences were deluged with telegrams and telephone calls during the past 24 hours by Speaker Carl Albert and other Democratic leaders, urgently requesting their return.

Among those heading the leadership calls were several Democrats who flew back in mid-afternoon from Canada, where they had arrived just the day before for an inter-parliamentary conference.

The two-count indictment, returned in U.S. District Court in Brooklyn, was returned against Valery Ivanovich Markelov, who lives in New York City and was arrested by FBI agents Monday night.

Mr. Markelov is free on \$100,000 bail.

The maximum penalty on conviction on a charge of obtaining a national defense document is 10 years in prison and a \$10,000 fine and for illegally acting as a foreign agent it is 10 years in prison and a \$5,000 fine.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., the principal Senate sponsor of the bill, said the nation was on the point of eradicating the infectious bacteria that cause the diseases in the late 1960s, but public spending and interest tapered off and a "tragic and alarming" increase occurred.

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French Called World's Biggest Drinkers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (UPI).

Frenchmen are the world's biggest drinkers, consuming more than one and a half times as much alcohol as their nearest rivals

Eddy Myers, News Vendor, Dies at 70**A Beloved Character Departs the Paris Scene**

PARIS, Feb. 18 (UPI)—Edward Elmer Myers, one of the best and surely the best-beloved of the vendors of the International Herald Tribune, died this morning at the American Hospital after a long illness.

Eddy—or "Doudou," the French diminutive by which he was known to his legions of French friends and clients—was 70 years old, which will astound both casual acquaintances who would

have taken him for 50, and the regulars at his "annual" birthday parties of which at least 120 had been recorded.

As familiar a monument as the Arc de Triomphe to the nocturnal crowds in the Champs-Elysées quarter, Eddy had dispensed the Tribune as well as countless packets of candy and peanuts, a sympathetic ear, a grumpy "Hi Harry" (when he didn't know your name) and a rare swig

from his flask of tequila (when he did)—for decades.

Los Angeles-born, Eddy lived for a time in Mexico, Mexico, where his father ran a casino—and where Eddy, as a 10-year-old dealer, picked up the card sense that laid waste to many a friendly table at American Legion Post No. 1. An excellent student and high school tennis player in California, he joined the Army at the outbreak of World War II, rose to the rank of first lieutenant, saw front-line action but escaped serious injury until struck down in his prime during a softball game at Nancy, France, and in 1944 entered liberated Paris which he never left.

He became a Tribune vendor in 1954.

'A Very Lovely Life'

"I've had a very lovely life here," he once told a reporter. "In Paris, you can just be yourself. There are no tensions. I have no tensions." Then, when pressed on the point, he would grapple with the摊牌的 charm that was his alone: "Goodgiant, I am NOT tense! And mind your own business!"

On the other hand, Eddy never considered adopting French nationality. "I'm American, and proud of it," he said often. "It may not be the same U. S. and I doubt if I'll ever go back, but make no mistake, I'm American." That, incidentally, squashed all recurring reports that Eddy was considering running for Mayor of Paris. That and the fact that Eddy had never been known to run for anything in his life...

Less a wheeler-dealer—even back in the black-market days—than a pater familias, Eddy managed, and managed well, to supplement his income from the Tribune through sheer force of person-

ality. Among other legendary coups, he was perhaps the only man in Paris who could enter virtually all of the better hotels in his working clothes (shaggy trousers, Herald Tribune sweater and enormous mid-waist pocket from which he could conjure anything from Havana cigars to a pair of tickets to tomorrow's tennis finals, courtesy of old pal Lew Head). Calling to the head-bartender by name, Eddy would ask for a glass with ice, settle himself at one of the best tables in the house and pour himself a good stiff one from the ever-present flask.

Now was transportation a problem. In his pouch were three or four of the most dog-eared Métro tickets in the annals of subway history. On speaking acquaintance with most of the ticket-punchers on the Paris lines, he would simply fish at the entrance for one of the ancient billets. The gate-keeper would duly squeeze his puncher, some inches to the side of the ticket, and Eddy would stash the moldy but virgin pasteboard back in its cupboard and board the train, gratis.

As a Paris character of long-standing, the veteran vendor appeared in several films as himself, upsetting the hair of Joanna Shimkus, Jean Gabin and even Brigitte Bardot, although he stoutly maintained that there was absolutely no truth to the rumor that it was really Eddy Myers who played Jean Eddy in "Breakless."

Eddy's best—beginning at 11:30 p.m. when he would grab a huge bundle of Tribes hot off the press—comprised, for the most part, the Champs-Elysées area, with regular stops at 1 a.m. and 3 a.m. for the twice-nightly exodus from the Lido, a particular pleasure involving, as it did, a frequent but grandfatherly pat on the funny.

But it was his recurring birthday bashes—inevitably enlivened by one or another lovely lady introduced as "my wife"—which were perhaps the high points of Eddy's year. Eddy himself would prepare the abundance of food (tribe, chicken, chili, the works), supply the drinks, rent the Blue Note for the occasion (until the jazz club folded) and climax the orgy of goodwill with an unforgettable rendition of "September Song."

The parties—ah, those birthday parties—will long be remembered on the Paris scene—but hardly longer than the man himself.



Eddy Myers

Malta Sends Britain a Note In Rent Issue**Acts After Cabinet, Union Leaders Meet**

From Wire Services
VALLETTA, Malta, Feb. 18.—Malta has sent a message to the British government, the first since the talks on the future of British military bases on the island broke down 10 days ago in Rome.

The message was sent after Prime Minister Dom Mintoff presided over a meeting of the cabinet and officials of the general workers union last night.

The labor leaders were worried, sources said, about the growing unemployment rate. Government figures showed earlier this week that unemployment on Malta now stands at 6,700, the highest figure in five years.

In London, officials declined to disclose any details of what was understood to be a lengthy communication, but said that the government was studying it.

Hours after the message was sent the British began final operations to dismantle their military installations on the island. The project was regarded here as the final stage of the British withdrawal, which is to end by March 31.

Dispute on Rent

The dispute centers on Malta's demand for an annual rental of \$46.8 million for the bases. Britain and NATO have offered \$33.6 million.

Informed sources hinted today that the message to London might contain Malta's reply to the final offer made by the British Defense Secretary, Lord Carrington, and the NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns, during the Rome talks.

In London, officials declined to disclose any details of what was understood to be a lengthy communication, but said that the government was studying it.

Mr. Mintoff broke off the talks and accused NATO of banding down an unacceptable ultimatum. He returned home for consultations with his cabinet and union leaders, saying he considered it "very improbable" that further negotiations would take place.

Dr. Alami was accused of the murder of 4-year-old Deborah Anne Carson. The deaths of two boys, both aged 2, could be added to the charge at a later date.

Dr. Alami was ordered held in custody until another hearing in a week's time. No explanation for the attacks was given in the brief, formal hearing.

Dead Identified

A coroner's court on the killing opened today and adjourned until March 19 after evidence

of identification of Deborah, Mary Langhorne and Nicholas Scott.

Two nurses and another child suffered serious knife wounds during the attack in the early hours of yesterday. One of the nurses is still gravely ill after emergency surgery. The other was in satisfactory condition.

Dr. Alami had been at the hospital since 1970. Authorities said he was married and his wife recently returned to Jordan.

Sheikh Saad, the highest Moslem religious leader in the Holy City, was dumbfounded when he was told by a newsman's telephone call of his son's arrest.

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Associated Press
Ahmad Alami, 32, Jordanian eye specialist (covered with blanket), accused of Blackpool child murders**Jordanian Doctor Accused Of Killing 3 Blackpool Babies**

BLACKPOOL, England, Feb. 18 (UPI)—A Jordanian physician from Jerusalem was charged with murder today after the stabbing death of three infants in their hospital cot.

Two nurses and another child suffered serious knife wounds during the attack in the early hours of yesterday. One of the nurses is still gravely ill after emergency surgery. The other was in satisfactory condition.

Dr. Alami had been at the hospital since 1970. Authorities said he was married and his wife recently returned to Jordan.

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U.S. Woman Envoy Arrested As Spy in 1971, Cairo Says

Cairo, Feb. 18 (UPI)—Egyptian authorities last September arrested an American woman diplomat caught "red-handed" spying on Russian aircraft, a presidential aide said today.

The incident sparked a diplomatic crisis which Washington said could obstruct Middle East peace efforts, according to Mohammed Hassanek Heikal, editor of the semi-official newspaper Al Ahram.

Mr. Heikal, a confidant of President Anwar Sadat, made the disclosure in his weekly newspaper column. It followed by one day a speech by Mr. Sadat in which he said two Belgians and a Frenchman were arrested in Cairo recently on charges of being Israeli spies.

The three allegedly distributed thousands of anti-regime and anti-Russian leaflets and tried to exploit last month's student disturbances "to split the home front."

Mr. Heikal said the woman was part of a "gratuitous espionage case" and acted as liaison for an Egyptian agent of the Central Intelligence Agency. He did not indicate if she had been released.

He said she was "caught red-handed . . . trying to find information about the new Soviet planes in Egypt."

Diplomatic sources in Beirut identified the woman as Sue Anne Harris, a secretary, and said she was held in an "interrogation" center on the northern outskirts of Cairo for three months. She was then released and left the country immediately, they said.

Mrs. Harris was secretary to U.S. diplomat Eugene Troue, who worked in the U.S.-interest section of the Spanish embassy. It was generally assumed in the non-diplomatic community in Cairo that he worked for the CIA. The Spanish embassy has handled U.S. interests in Cairo since Egypt broke off ties with the United States as a result of the 1967 six-day war.

Washington asked for the woman's release in accordance with diplomatic tradition, the editor said, but was told investigations must be completed first.

He said, "Washington's persistence turned into pressure, and the word was: [Secretary of State William P.] Rogers will not be in a position to receive Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad. President Sadat's reply was: 'Not before investigations have been completed and I don't care whether Rogers meets with Riad or not.'

Not Against Egypt

Washington replied, according to Mr. Heikal, "Supposing there was an espionage case. The operation—assuming it happened—was not aimed against Egypt but against the Soviet Union with which we are engaged in an international struggle. Our purpose was to learn something about the new Soviet planes in your country. You can rest assured that nothing of what we have learned will be conveyed to Israel."

Mr. Heikal said: "Washington told Cairo the incident could 'obstruct the efforts by the United States to solve the Middle East problem.'"

Mr. Sadat replied, "What are these efforts? So far, we don't know what your original proposals were."

No J.S. Comment

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (UPI)—The State Department refused to make any statement about the reported arrest.

Officials said privately that the department would not comment on the matter as it did not wish to give the charges credence by disclosing the woman's name.

Meanwhile, Mohammed Hassanek Heikal, editor of the semi-official newspaper Al Ahram called for the rejection of the American-proposed "proximity talks" between Egypt and Israel for the "re-opening of the Suez Canal."

In one of a series of resolutions the national congress of the Arab Socialist Union tonight said it "affirms confidence in the president and stands united behind him as a pioneer of our struggle and the leader in the battle of destiny."

Prolonged cheering broke out among the 1,500 delegates as the resolution was read. In a concluding address, Mr. Sadat told them, "unity is the framework for our struggle."

In a general statement, the congress said an American sponsored plan for indirect peace talks with Israel was a "false curtain behind which is a plan to liquidate our cause."

The medical report, Al Ahram said, has been handed to the State Security Court, which is scheduled to convene tomorrow at the request of the lawyers of the four seeking a temporary release pending trial.

The four Syrian passport-carrying Palestinians reportedly confessed, at the time of murder Nov. 26, that they killed Mr. Tell to avenge the killing of many Palestinians in Jordan."

Pope Sees Suenens

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 18 (AP)—Pope Paul VI received Leo Jozef Cardinal Suenens of Belgium in a private audience today. The Vatican did not disclose details about the visit of the controversial prelate.

The communiqué did not specify the nature of additional economic and military aid, but the Soviet Union is already providing most of the arsenal of the Iraqi armed forces and is assisting in several economic development projects.

Last October the Russians agreed to help Iraq with construction of a 25-mile canal linking the Tigris and Euphrates, Iraq's main rivers, to help regulate the flow of water in the two rivers for irrigation purposes.

Explaining, Perhaps Defending

Democrat Connally Closer to Campaigning for Nixon

anybody in this administration," Mr. Connally said.

"I would anticipate the extent of my participation is going to be no more than articulating, explaining and perhaps defending economic policies which I've had a part in shaping. I am certainly going to do that in as objective and nonpartisan a way as I can, and if it is interpreted as being partisan I can't help it."

Public Duties

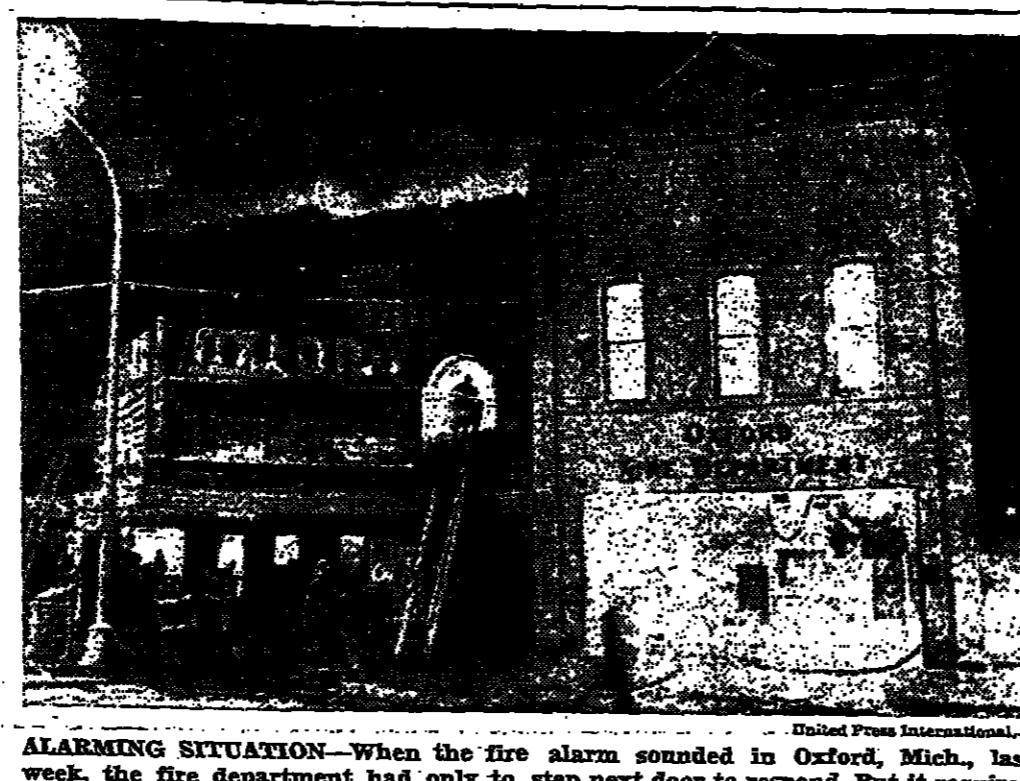
Mr. Connally said he thinks the public is unsure about Phases 2 controls because of some question whether "we're being as tough as we could. The American people want us to be tougher than we are."

He reiterated his difference of opinion with Rep. Wilbur Mills, D. Ark., chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, who has requested a tightening of tax laws in the light of an increased deficit.

"At some point I'll have to face up to it."

He added that he has been so busy with the Phase-2 and international money issues that he hasn't had time to decide yet.

"I have not discussed it with



Condemns U.S. Peace Proposals

Egypt Party Backs Sadat Leadership

Cairo, Feb. 18 (UPI)—Egypt's political leadership tonight ended an emergency meeting by unanimously endorsing President Anwar Sadat's leadership and condemning U.S. Middle East peace proposals.

is taking a position of flagrant hostility toward us," it continued.

On the other hand, it said, Western Europe, led by France, "is taking a positive stand toward us. The Soviet Union is backing us militarily, politically and economically."

It said, "The congress condemned the American plan to set up bases for the U.S. Sixth Fleet

in the Eastern Mediterranean in order to boost Israel's expansionist ambitions."

Greeko in Cairo

Cairo, Feb. 18 (UPI)—Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Andrei A. Greko arrived today for a four-day official visit to Egypt, the Middle East News Agency reported.

The president, in a speech Wednesday, threatened to resign if his leadership were again called into question as it had been by last month's student demonstrations.

At the same time, political sources said today that UN intermediary Gunnar V. Jarring is preparing a new tactic aimed at breaking the deadlock in Middle East peace efforts.

Mr. Jarring arrived in Cairo tonight for a two-day visit during which he will have talks with Foreign Minister Muammar Ghabrial.

The sources said Mr. Jarring will brief Egyptian leaders on a new memorandum he is considering submitting to Israeli leaders to remove the block aimed by Israel's rejection of his memorandum early last year.

Israel then declined to withdraw from Arab lands.

Israel Guarantees

The sources said the new memorandum will seek from the Israelis a guarantee that they will not annex any occupied Egyptian territory.

Meanwhile, Mohammed Hassanek Heikal, editor of the semi-official newspaper Al Ahram called for the rejection of the American-proposed "proximity talks" between Egypt and Israel for the "re-opening of the Suez Canal."

In one of a series of resolutions the national congress of the Arab Socialist Union tonight said it "affirms confidence in the president and stands united behind him as a pioneer of our struggle and the leader in the battle of destiny."

There was discussion of Mr. Ahmad, most of it condemnatory, in the jury room where prospective jurors waited after they had been sworn for the jury panel of 46, according to interviews conducted by The Washington Post. Those interviewed were members of the 46 who were rejected during selection of the 12-member jury.

Now, in the staff of the Adlai Stevenson Institute for International Affairs in Chicago, Mr. Ahmad has been a long-time opponent of the Vietnam war. While at Cornell University in the mid-1960s, he was an organizer of the original teach-ins on the war.

A Social Prejudice

An attorney for the other six defendants, all present or former Catholic priests and nuns, also asked for the severance of Mr. Ahmad and the transfer of his trial. "They believe that there is a special prejudice against Dr. Ahmad which is bound to affect them adversely," said J. Thomas Menaker.

The seven defendants, plus an eighth person, Theodore Glick, who was severed earlier because he wanted to represent himself, are charged with conspiracy to kidnap presidential adviser Henry Kissinger, to bomb heating systems under federal buildings in Washington and to raid federal offices in nine states.

Courtroom testimony during the jury selection process and reports in The Washington Post and the Village Voice were the basis of defense attorney Leonard Boudin's affidavit that accompanied one of the motions to sever Mr. Ahmad.

Repeated Admonitions

The prejudice is particularly serious," said Mr. Boudin, "since it was expressed in the face of this court's repeated admonitions to the jury that Dr. Ahmad had rights equal to those of American citizens."

Equal Time

Meanwhile a request that the three television networks be forced to grant the Democratic National Committee time to respond to network appearances on the economy by President Nixon and Mr. Connally was rejected yesterday.

ABC, CBS and NBC

The Federal Communications Commission also rejected a committee request to conduct an inquiry into the networks' overall programming on the President's economic program.

The committee cited seven

Andreotti Salutes Left Wing To Get All of Cabinet Sworn In

ROME, Feb. 18 (Reuters)—Italy's new Premier Giulio Andreotti, tonight patched up a quarrel which threatened to upset his minority Christian Democratic government almost before it had come into being.

Labor Minister Carlo Donat Cattin, leader of a left-wing faction in the party, failed to turn up this morning when the ministers of the new government went to see President Giovanni Leone to take their oaths of office.

Some evening newspapers suggested that Mr. Donat Cattin, whose faction was strongly opposed to the formation of a one-party government, had changed his mind at the last minute over accepting a cabinet post.

But after he had conferred with Mr. Andreotti tonight, it was announced that the labor minister would go to the Quirinal Palace tomorrow with the new premier to be sworn in.

Deep Appreciation

At the same time, Mr. Andreotti issued a statement saying that the Christian Democratic party deeply appreciated the participation of its left-wing members in the government.

The statement recognized the "particular inconvenience" caused to the party's left wing by joining the government and noted the left-wingers were an essential component of the party.

Observers said this statement overcame what they described as a "fit of sulks" by the Labor minister.

Lend Warships To Spain, Urges Adm. Zumwalt

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (UPI)—The Greek deputy foreign minister said on his return from Cyprus today that Greece might step directly into Cypriot affairs in the future if "compelled by the national interest."

Deputy Foreign Minister Constantine Panayotakos left Cyprus by sea on Wednesday. He went there last Friday to present Greece's demands to Archbishop Makarios, the island's president, that he turn over his Czechoslovak army to the United Nations and form a government of national unity.

It is not possible for Greece, Mr. Panayotakos said today, "to be indifferent to the fate of the Cypriot people and neither can it permit bloodshed on the island just to satisfy the passions of certain camps."

The Greek official did not specify these "camps" but he was most likely referring to left-wing elements who have been accused by the Greek government withomenting dissension between the Greek-Cypriots.

Mr. Panayotakos said that Greece "for the present" will not intervene in Cypriot affairs, but warned that it might in the future.

Meanwhile, in Cyprus, clashes between student demonstrators supporting President Makarios and groups backing Gen. George Grivas, who led the Greek-Cypriot struggle for independence in the mid-1950s, has the backing of the Greek junta in his anti-Makarios activities, it is claimed.

Justice A. Mamay upheld the detention order given yesterday by a Tel Aviv district court and ordered Mr. Lipsky kept in prison tomorrow at Abu Kabir detention center in Tel Aviv until the end of the extradition hearings expected in April.

Mr. Lipsky has been on bail of \$19,000 since last November, when the French extradition request was received.

Justice A. Mamay upheld the

4 Party Rules Italy 235 Days On Average

ROME, Feb. 18 (UPI)—It averages mean anything. Premier Giulio Andreotti's new minority cabinet should last 235 days.

The government sworn in today is a Christian Democratic cabinet without a firm majority in parliament. The 10 previous such governments, sandwiched in between 23 coalition governments, lasted an aggregate 2,350 days, an average of 235 days apiece.

The shortest-lived was Amintore Fanfani's first government in 1954, which lost its first confidence vote and resigned after 15 days in office.

The strike followed the rejection by the employers of a compromise solution suggested by the government, staying in power 556 days.

Athens in Threat to Cyprus Over Eventual Intervention

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The general, 74, has been accused by President Makarios of organizing an armed conspiracy.

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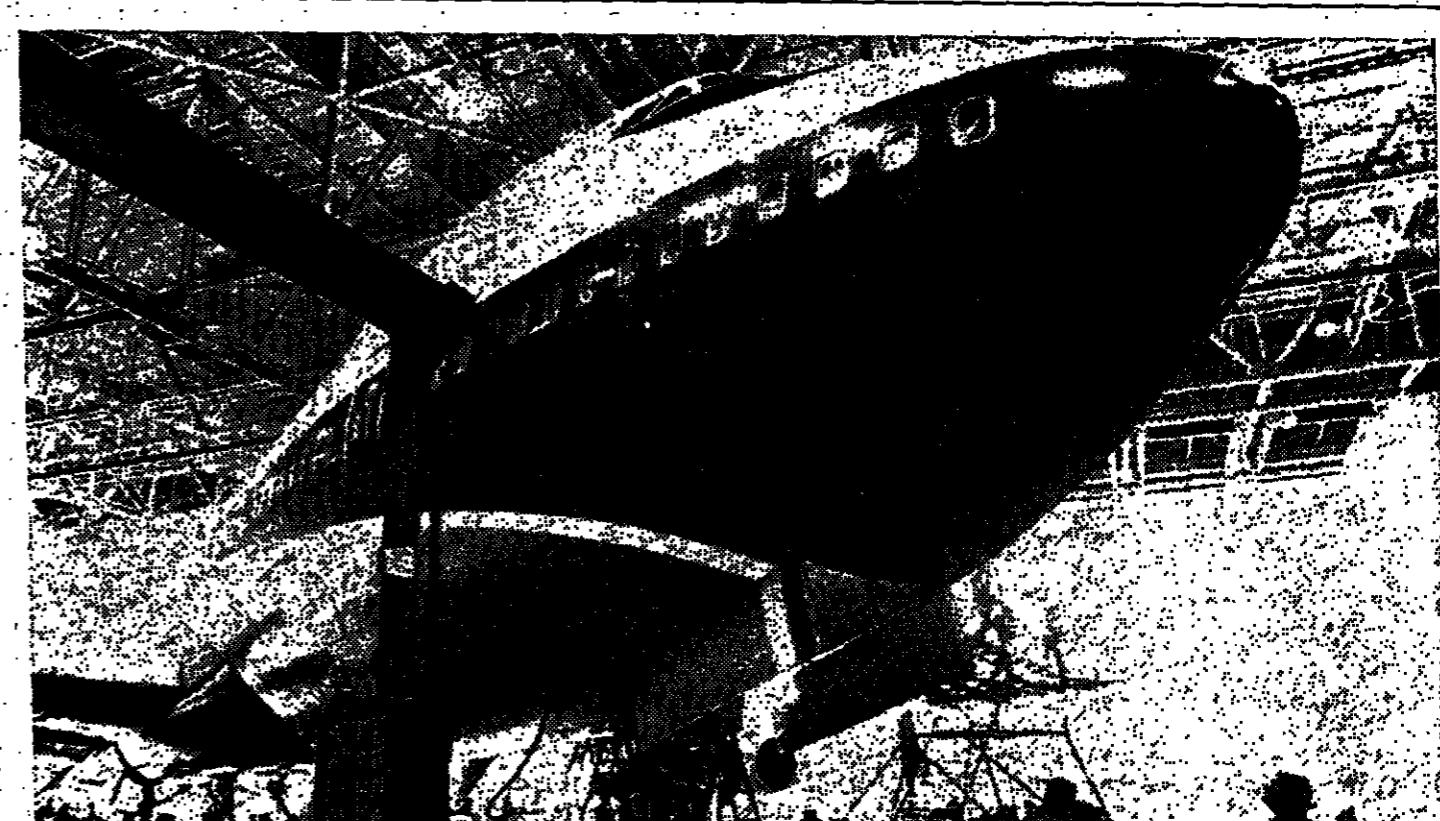
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An airline should be big enough to service its own 747's

...and small enough to worry about your luggage.

Most airlines come in two sizes. Big and impersonal. Or small and provincial.

But TAP, the Intercontinental Airline of Portugal, doesn't fit into any of the stereotypes. So we give you the best of both worlds.

TAP has all the things that people expect from a big airline when they travel. Like the latest 747-B superjets, with over 15.5 billion passenger miles of experience behind them.

And just like the big airlines, TAP services its own 747-B Navigator jets. We built a super modern hanger for them in Lisbon and our mechanics learned right from Boeing how to keep every inch in perfect condition.

ABC, CBS and NBC, answering the Democrats' latest complaint, said they have provided a reasonable opportunity for the presentation of contrasting views on issues raised by the administration's economic policies.

The Federal Communications

Commission also rejected a committee request to conduct an inquiry into the networks' overall programming on the President's economic program.

Page 6—Saturday-Sunday, February 19-20, 1972 • *

Common Ground'

On his first visit to the United States in 1959, Nikita S. Khrushchev told a distinguished New York audience that he had come to show Americans that he had neither horns nor a tail, but was simply another human being with whom one could talk and deal normally.

In a sense a similar goal has emerged in connection with President Nixon's trip to China. By now any foolish initial hope that the journey might bring a quick end to the fighting in Vietnam or other major overnight changes in the world scene has been deflated, not least by Mr. Nixon's own warnings against too great expectations. Now all the emphasis is on resumption of a dialogue and an acquaintanceship too long interrupted.

Mr. Nixon made the point by citing in his farewell speech Premier Chou En-lai's eloquent toast: "The American people are a great people. The Chinese people are a great people. The fact that they are separated by a vast ocean and great differences in philosophy should not prevent them from finding common ground." For two nations which have been separated so long by high barriers of hostility, suspicion and fear, it is no small thing that the search for common ground has finally begun.

That the great bulk of the American people are ready and eager for rapprochement and friendship with the Chinese people has been amply demonstrated in the past few months. Probably no single act of the Nixon administration has won such nearly unanimous acclaim as the President's decision to visit Peking. And among ordinary Americans the interest today in China and things Chinese

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Value-Added Tax for Americans?

The more that the value-added tax is expanded, the more ill-advised the whole concept appears. The administration itself has not been able to pull a coherent proposal together. Mr. Richardson, the secretary of health, education and welfare, undertook to outline the tax to a large and interested audience last Thursday morning. That afternoon, the President observed to his press conference that "...we have made no decision with regard to a value-added tax. At the present time, we have not yet found a way, frankly, that we could recommend it to replace the property tax." If those cautious words mean that he is backing away from it, he deserves applause.

Over the past several months of discussion, economists and financial specialists have demolished, one by one, all the respectable reasons that the administration originally advanced in support of the value-added tax. Among the public defenses of it, the last survivor was the idea that it would help exports. Because the value-added tax could be rebated on exported goods, the argument went, it would encourage sales abroad.

Most Americans seem to be unaware of the massive shift in the federal tax burden that is taking place under the Nixon administration. We have previously commented on the speed with which the burden is being moved from the income tax to payroll taxes. A value-added tax would represent a further

movement away from the income tax, to another regressive tax with a fixed rate. Most of the debate has centered on the question of fairness, comparing it with the personal income tax. But the value-added tax also represents a substantial danger to businesses.

The corporate income tax is, of course, a tax on profits, and businesses pay it only when they are making money. The value-added tax is a tax on sales, and is a fixed assessment in bad years as well as good. Businesses would no doubt pass the tax along to their customers when possible. But in weak markets, precisely the circumstances in which businesses are most vulnerable, they are also most likely to have to swallow the tax regardless of profit or loss. It is a thought to give any careful businessman pause.

While the respectable reasons for the value-added tax have all evaporated, there are a few other reasons that its advocates in the administration may have considered. It is a sales tax but a hidden one, which does not annoy the consumer by appearing as a separate charge on his bill. It frightens the elderly less than the property tax, and the elderly may prove important to this year's election. It will delay a little longer the necessity to raise the income tax rates again. But these are presumably not the principles on which a great nation bases its revenue laws.

THE WASHINGTON POST

Edgar Snow

No cause was dearer to Edgar Snow than the promotion of friendship and goodwill between the United States and China, especially the China we now call the Chinese People's Republic. In many ways he played a key role for decades in helping maintain an often tenuous link between the Chinese Communist leaders and the United States. The confidence he won in Peking undoubtedly helped in the process that finally resulted in agreement on President Nixon's trip to China. It is especially tragic therefore that Edgar Snow died on the eve of the President's historic journey.

Edgar Snow was a first-class journalist

whose best work transcended the limits of journalism to become brilliant historical writing. In this century the work of only one other American journalist, John Reed's "Ten Days That Shook the World," possesses the lasting importance for history and historians of Snow's "Red Star Over China." Thirty-five years ago that book introduced to the world audience Mao Tse-tung, Chou En-lai, and the Communist movement they directed and eventually brought to rule over all of China. In that and later writings Snow sought always to promote Sino-American mutual understanding and trust.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Peking and Nixon's Visit

One has to admit that the Chinese leaders could not have overlooked the fact that their reception of the man they denounced—and still denounce occasionally—as the leader of "the imperialist camp," and thus their worst enemy, would give rise to a few acrid commentaries on their "revolutionary purity" throughout the world. If they disregarded the risk, it is doubtless because the Soviet Union appears to them a much closer and more threatening enemy than the United States.

—From *Combat* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 19, 1897

PARIS.—M. Jean Hess, the colonial writer on the *Figaro* and a well-known explorer, gave a lecture yesterday at the Bodiniere Theatre on the evolution of the black race. What is to be the future of the black race, he said, was a question of the greatest interest in the United States. M. Hess maintains the absolute equality of races, and he finds that there is hope for the races, all races, to live and work together in civilization.

Fifty Years Ago

February 19, 1922

CHICAGO.—Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, Commissioner of Organized Baseball, to-day gave a lecture at the Bodiniere Theatre on the evolution of the black race. What is to be the future of the black race, he said, was a question of the greatest interest in the United States. M. Hess maintains the absolute equality of races, and he finds that there is hope for the races, all races, to live and work together in civilization.

—From *Les Echos* (Paris).



Warriors and Philosophers

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Just before President Nixon left here for China, Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told the Congress that, regardless of how U.S.-Soviet-China relations may develop in the future, the United States must always retain enough nuclear power "to cope with both the Soviet Union and China simultaneously."

This was true, he explained, because "even if we were involved in a nuclear war with only one of these nations, we would still need sufficient strategic forces to deter, simultaneously, a nuclear attack from the other."

Well, odd things happen in this city, and Moorer's timing was probably an accident wholly unrelated to the China visit, but it illustrates the difficulty of trying to move from the language of the cold war to the new "era of negotiation" Nixon is now seeking in both Peking and Moscow.

Historic Journey

One of the perplexing problems before the President on this first of his historic diplomatic journeys is that he cannot merely conduct one mission at a time, for the business of this vast government has a life of its own. The war in Vietnam goes on, and the enemy buildup and the bombing to smash the threatened offensive from the north cannot be stopped overnight for the Peking talks. The business of the Congress also goes on, and so does the election campaign, with all its charges and countercharges.

Meanwhile, the Soviet military buildup continues despite the Moscow-Washington negotiations for a strategic arms limitation agreement, and what Moorer apparently was trying to do was to warn the Soviets that, unless they reach some kind of dependable accommodation on strategic arms, the United States would have to order another round in the arms race in order to maintain the power balance.

Even so, it is not easy to understand how an administration so conscious of public relations and so determined to create a favorable atmosphere for the Peking talks, could overlook or fail to imagine how the admiral's pronouncements would look in Peking on the eve of the talks.

Nixon's major theme has been much more conciliatory. While determined to maintain the balance of power despite Moscow's missile and naval buildup, Nixon himself told the Congress before he left: "Our alliances are no longer addressed primarily to the containment of the Soviet Union and China. They are, instead, addressed to the creation, with those powers, of a stable world peace."

The two contrasting statements by the admiral and the President, however, underscore how difficult it is for the President to keep so many plates in the air at the same time. The Russians understand blunt talk like Moorer's—in fact they seem to understand little else—but the Chinese leaders are likely to be more interested in the President's philosophy of peace than the admiral's fears of a two-front nuclear war.

Fail to Understand

"Our failure to understand the Chinese," François Georges Dechaume wrote in "China Looks at the World," starts in fact with a failure to understand ourselves, to recognize what they reject in us and about us. Each grows more myielding, while a contracting planet encircles and binds us closer together, each seeming a monster to the other, with no means of communication."

This, one gathers, is at least part of what Nixon had in mind when he personally took the initiative to approach China in the hope of starting a philosophic dialogue, if nothing more, and not only deserves credit for the effort, but sympathy for the complexity of his conversations in Peking.

For, whatever is said there by either side is likely to be interpreted in quite different ways by many diverse and powerful antagonists. Both Nixon and Chou En-lai obviously have their hawks and doves at home, who take contradictory views of the wisdom of these conversations.

Similarly, in his efforts to move toward that "stable world peace" with both the Soviet

Union and China, Nixon has to find the narrow line between winning the trust of Peking without provoking even more mistrust among the suspicious men in Moscow.

Then too, at least the main point of the Peking talks will, at the President's instruction, be reported to Japan and Taiwan and the other Asian allies, and to the allies in Europe as well, all of whom had vague fears that one day the giant powers might reach compromise at the expense of the smaller nations.

World Watches

To attempt all this, with the whole world looking on via satellite television—which in itself is a factor in China's rising

prominence among the nations—will require all the skill and philosophy both sides can muster. Yet it is undoubtedly a worthwhile if spectacular experiment.

"No step in international relations," Nixon said before he left, "is taken without some painful adjustments and potential costs. Indeed, the tendency is to focus on the risks that might flow from a departure from familiar patterns and to lose sight of its possible benefits. It is precisely this tendency that inhibits major initiative, and perpetuates established policies which sustain the status quo."

A Chinese proverb puts the point more simply: "Even the highest towers begin from the ground."

Finally, a year ago, Sen. Cliff

The Wrecker in the House

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—The House of Commons lends itself to drama. The overcrowded benches, the cockpit with the opponents only a pace or two apart—all that is why, when the chamber was bombed, Churchill insisted on rebuilding it exactly as it had been.

In every generation there seems to come a moment in that chamber that illuminates the political condition of Britain. So it was on the night of Feb. 17, 1972. No one who was there is likely to forget the red-faced fury from the Labor benches after the vote of 309 to 301 that barely saved the Conservative government's European policy and its life.

Hope of Britain

It was an ugly scene, including a physical assault on the leader of the Liberal party, Jeremy Thorpe, because five Liberal votes had made the difference. But the significance of that moment lay less in the tempest displayed than in what was disclosed about the condition of the Labor party and its leader, Harold Wilson.

Seven years ago, when I first

watched that House, a new Labor government under Wilson was the hope of Britain. It embodied the yearning for renewal in this country, for an end to slow, stale decline, for the beginning of fresh national adventure—an Elizabethan spirit adapted to a new era.

How cynical it sounds now even to recall those dreams, for they have turned to dust. The Labor party has no dreams anymore, and no visible policy for the great issues facing Britain. Instead of a brave vision of the future it has a sour fixation on the past.

Look down at the Labor front bench that night, and there they were: The sour men, the men afraid of change. Most important, there was Wilson himself, denouncing the very principles that he had proclaimed himself when he was prime minister.

"The unity of Europe is going to be forged," Wilson said in 1967, "and geography and history and sentiment alike demand that we play our part in forging it."

But now, when that or 100 other quotations are read to him, he insists that they mean something else. And he does not just say that black is white. He says

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Exhibitions in Paris and Rome

Paris

Inuit Sculpture, Grand Palais, Paris 8, to April 2. Inuit is the Eskimo word for man and the word they use when speaking of themselves. ("Eskimo" is an Indian word). This exhibition is devoted to Inuit sculptures in ivory and stone from prehistoric times to the present. The natural charm and beauty of the early work is striking and the effect of contact with Western modes very curious. What is particularly strange is the similarity one finds between contemporary Inuit sculpture and the contemporary stone carvings of the Shona of Africa. (This exhibition is at the Musée Rodin in the fall, in both cases there is a vigorous sense of the expressionalism inherent. There is also a tendency to abstract, as though these ancient cultures had met the West's furnace heat and it had melted their inner structures. But this is only one aspect of a collection of works with much imagination and purity to its credit. My preference goes to the smaller works, which are often a delight. ***

Delfino, Galerie Darthea Speyer, 6 Rue Jacques Callot, Paris 6, to March 17.

Leonardo Delfino's epoxy resin sculptures are monumental and have a black, metallic patina. Their form is sometimes abstractly organic and sometimes explicitly surrealistic. He has effectively used the contemporary myths of outer space and the future while avoiding the risks of vulgarity they may hold and his faceless deities wear space-travelers' helmets. ***

Jan Voss, Galerie Lucien Durand, 19 Rue Mazarine, Paris 6, to March 4.

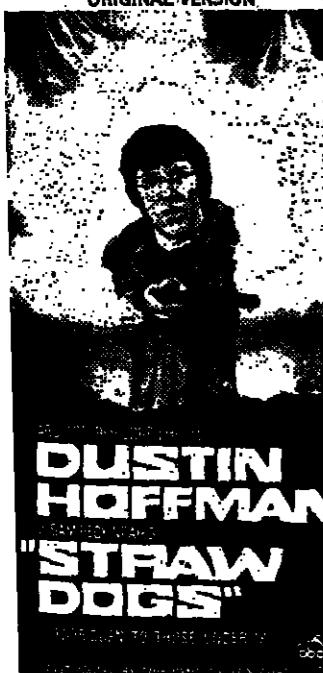
Jan Voss's paintings show hieroglyphic figures on a neutral ground that spell out a cool and disconnected narrative in shapes not far removed from those of Russian constructivists. They are in fact quite unrelated to the Russians—Voss's imagination has taken in surrealism—but the crisp curves and angles are the same. ***

Cabinet de l'Amour de l'Hôtel Flore, Paris 1, to May 8.

This 17th-century decorative ensemble was originally conceived for a room in the Hôtel Lambert on the Ile Saint-Louis. Louis XVI bought the paintings (but not the ornamental panels surrounding them) in 1776 and in

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

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DUSTIN HOFFMAN
"STRAW DOGS"

WILLIAM HOLDEN

ROBERT WILSON

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BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19-20, 1972

EEC Taking 1st Step On Monetary Union

(Continued from Page 1)
upper limits, and the Italian lira, the weakest currency in the EEC, to others against the dollar.

Under new rules agreed to last Oct. 16, currencies can move 2.25 percent above and 2.25 percent below newly defined "central rates" against the dollar. This refers to the fluctuations that all currencies experience in day-to-day buying and selling in foreign exchange. Central bank interventions prevent the limits from being breached.

Mr. Brandt and Mr. Pompidou agreed last week to propose to the other governments that, in the new monetary arrangements, the community's currencies swing through only half the area currently theoretically permissible.

In other words, the Belgian, Luxembourg franc, the Dutch guilder, the West German mark, the French franc and the Italian lira would have a range of only 1.25 percent below and 1.25 percent above the dollar.

At present, the distance between the Belgian franc, the strongest currency, now pressed against its upper limit, and the Italian lira, the weakest currency in the EEC, is 3 percent.

Sources said the formal agreement that is expected to emerge from secret conversations that have taken place at varied levels within the community so far involves the following:

• A declaration to the foreign exchange market that by a set date, perhaps the middle of April, the maximum full range of fluctuation will be 2.25 percent.

• An expectation that with this knowledge the foreign exchange dealers will begin working immediately through arbitrage, short sales and other market instruments to narrow the margins themselves.

It represents a pragmatic, laissez-faire solution to the ticklish problem of establishing a community decision-making mechanism that would guide the EEC's currencies as a bloc.

But it experts pointed out, it simply postpones a decision about the decision-making center that will inevitably have to be taken if monetary union progresses.

Implicit in the establishment of a common currency is centralized political control.

While the Six, supported by the British government, badly want to create a European monetary identity, they are not yet advanced enough in political cooperation to move very far in what all the governments describe simply as "the experiment."

Noranda Profit Rises 3.4% in '71

TORONTO, Feb. 18 (Reuters)—Noranda Mines Ltd. profit rose 3.4 percent in the year ended Dec. 31, the company reported today.

Profit, in Canadian dollars, was \$61.5 million, or \$2.50 a share, compared with \$60.5 million, or \$2.41 a share, in 1970. Sales figures were not reported.

Another Toronto-based company, Moore Corp. Ltd., announced its profit for the year increased 6.1 percent.

Net profit rose to \$38.8 million (U.S.) from \$37.5 million in 1970, representing per-share earnings of \$1.40 versus \$1.32.

Sales rose 3.2 percent to \$482.9 million from the previous \$481.8 million.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ)—The rate of change in bank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Feb. 18, '72	today	Previous
Star (5 per \$)	2.0365-70	2.0365-70
Deutsche franc	48.75-80	48.85-70
Deutsche mark	3.1700-10	3.165
Deutsche krona	6.9720-70	6.9680-720
Fr. (5 per \$)	5.970	5.96
Canadian dollar	2.1715-25	2.1715-25
Israeli pound	4.30	4.30
Lira	105.85-690.25	104.75-580.75
Peseta	65.25-30	65.30-31
Schilling	32.04-06	31.96-06
Sov. krouna	4.7750-50	4.7720-50
Swiss franc	2.9640-45	2.9590-345
Yen	203.34	202.45

INTERNATIONAL FILM TV-FILM AND DOCUMENTARY MARKET

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MILAN
19-25 APRIL 1972

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Toyo Kogyo, Ford to Resume Talks

Toyo Kogyo says it has agreed to resume talks with Ford concerning an affiliation of the two firms. Company officials say the decision was reached at a meeting between Kohji Matsuda, Toyo Kogyo's president, and Will Scott, a Ford vice-president. They say a new round of discussions will be held "somewhere in the United States soon." Mr. Matsuda is scheduled to visit Arizona in March to watch the Hiroshima Carp, a professional baseball team owned by the Japanese automaker, in training. The two companies first started negotiating in 1969. They have discussed both a technical cooperation and a plan under which Ford would acquire a minority interest in Toyo Kogyo. The Japanese company is primarily known for its rotary-engine-powered automobiles, which are marketed abroad under the Mazda brand name.

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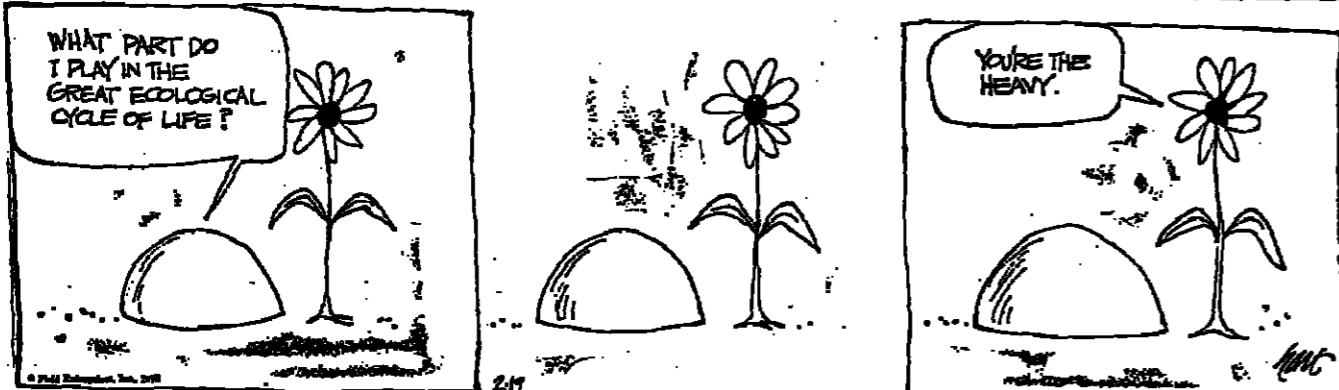
American Stock Exchange Trading

1971-72—Stocks and High. Low. Div. in \$										1971-72—Stocks and High. Low. Div. in \$										1971-72—Stocks and High. Low. Div. in \$									
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B.C.



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BEEFTELE BAILY



MISS PEACH



BUNN SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



M.D. POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



YOU MEAN THAT CAKE IS JUST GONNA STAND AROUND ALL DRESSED UP LIKE THAT 'TIL TONIGHT?

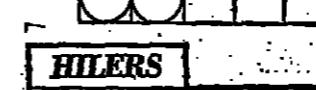
JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

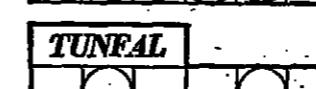
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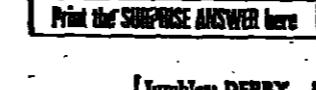
NYLOP



HILERS



TUNEAL



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumble

DERBY PLAID SLEIGH FACADE

Answer: What the tattoo artist turned gamblers drew on his victims - BEADS

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers Monday)

TODAY'S JUMBLE

Answer: (See above)

Ski Victory Completed By Haaker

Britt Lafforgue Captures Slalom

BANFF, Alberta, Feb. 18 (UPI).—Erik Haaker of Norway and Britt Lafforgue of France, both eliminated by spills during the Sapporo Winter Olympics, swept to victory today in a Canadian World Cup Alpine skiing meet.

"I made it," said the 18-year-old Haaker as his combined time of 2 minutes 30.85 seconds for the two heats of the men's giant slalom flashed on the board. He was followed down the 41 gates by Sven Heckelmann of West Germany, who captured second place with 2:42.26. Third position went to Helmut Schmid of Italy with a combined time of 2:42.32.

Earlier this afternoon, Britt Lafforgue got his third straight women's World Cup slalom victory by covering the course with a two-run time of 37.82 seconds.

Barbara Cochran of Richmond, Va., was second after leading in the first heat. Her combined time was 38.09 seconds. Third place went to Florence Steiner of France, who had a time of 38.17 seconds.

Only 13 girls finished the two runs of 41 starters.

Among those who were disqualified because of falls or missed gates were American World Cup leaders Anne-Marie Prevost, Michelle Jacot of France and Judy Crawford of Canada. Marie-Therese Nadig of Switzerland did not compete.

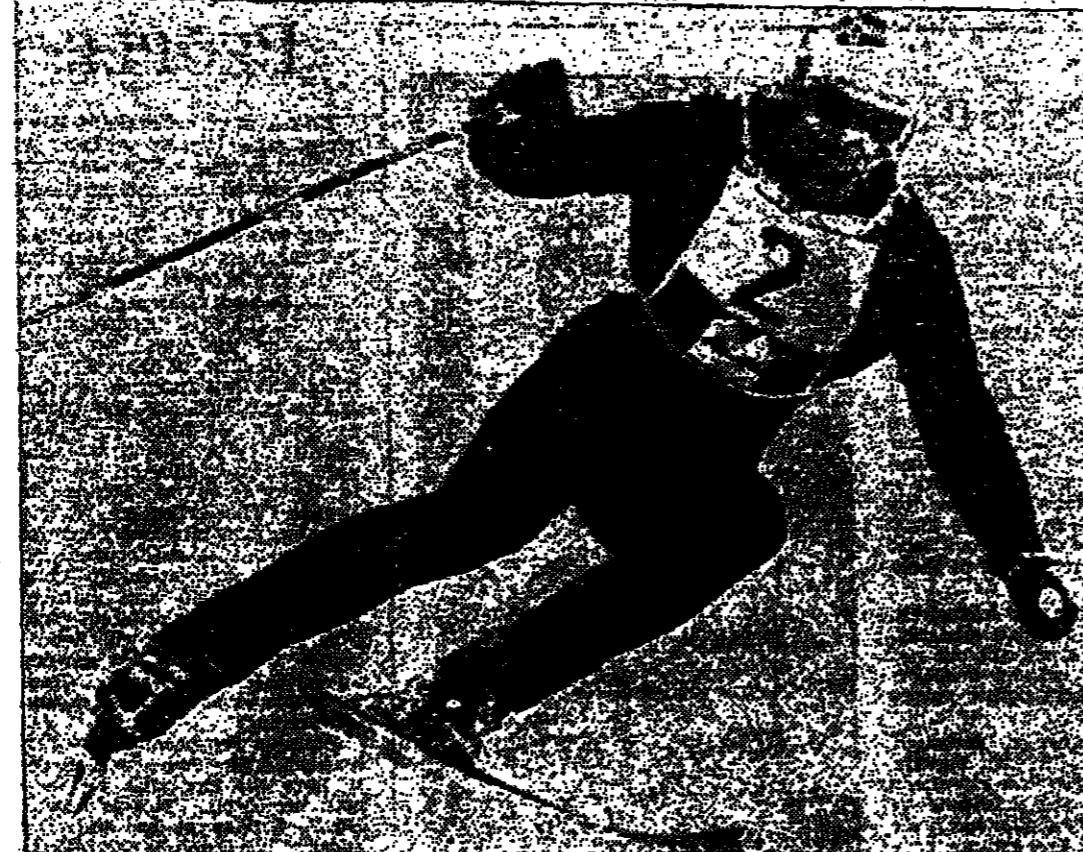
The men's victory was Haaker's second in the World Cup. He won the giant slalom in St. Moritz, Switzerland, earlier in the season.

Haaker, who had led after the first run at Sapporo, had fallen in the second heat and was disqualified. "This time, I wanted revenge and I wanted to prove to everybody that I could do it," he said.

Henri Duvallard of France, the sader in the World Cup, finished in 12th position and the World Cup runner-up, Jean-Noel Anger of France, finished 14th.

Although temperatures dropped yesterday after above-freezing weather almost turned the course to slush, officials canceled a second men's giant slalom, scheduled for here after being canceled at Val Gardena, Italy, earlier this week.

Hodler said the telegram sent from Innsbruck, Austria, on Feb. 9, read: "Have learnt of intention to count result of FIS World



A LEG UP ON VICTORY—Erik Haaker of Norway, en route to best time in first leg of World Cup giant slalom in Banff, Alberta, Thursday. He also recorded the best run on Friday to easily capture the Alpine skiing event in the Canadian meet.

Associated Press

From WPA Dispatches

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—Marc Hodler, president of the International Ski Federation (FIS), today denied that the FIS had broken its word to Austria's Karl Schranz by deciding not to hold special men's world championship Alpine skiing races.

Schranz was barred from competing in the Winter Olympics at Sapporo, Japan, for professionals by the International Olympic Committee, and there had been talk that the FIS would stage its own world championship for him.

The communiqué added that the FIS decided two days later, on Feb. 11, to abandon all ideas of holding a separate competition for world championship medals in men's Alpine skiing.

Hodler said in a communiqué here today that he had learned from the press that Schranz had written to the Austrian Ski Federation, accusing the FIS of breaking its word.

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1. Britt Lafforgue, France, 43.64-43.82-51.45
2. Barbara Cochran, U.S., 43.85-44.81-52.00
3. Florence Steiner, France, 43.81-44.76-52.17
4. Helmut Schmid, West Germany, 43.85-44.82-52.15
5. Gertrude Gahl, Austria, 43.85-44.83-52.17
6. Marie Prevost, Canada, 43.94-44.82-52.12
7. Gine Nadig, Switzerland, 43.95-44.83-52.12
8. Barbara Cochran, U.S., 43.95-44.83-52.12
9. Martha Coughlin, U.S., 43.95-44.83-52.12
10. Cheryl Bechtold, U.S., 43.97-44.84-52.12

WOMEN'S SLALOM

1. Britt Lafforgue, France, 43.64-43.82-51.45
2. Barbara Cochran, U.S., 43.85-44.81-52.00
3. Florence Steiner, France, 43.81-44.76-52.17
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1,500 Paris Armenians Should Be Wrong, Boxer Griffith Finishes on Top as Bad Guy

By Bernard Kirsch

PARIS, Feb. 18 (UPI).—One thousand five hundred Armenians have paid in the hopes of seeing Emile Griffith loss Monday night.

Nowadays, Griffith is the bad guy—wherever he goes and so does everybody. Bad guys have been known to finish first.

The local lion this week is Jacques Kechichian, an Armenian in Paris. One-third of the seats for Monday's 10-round fight at the Palais des Sports have been purchased by Kechichian's countrymen, and the other 3,000 places are available to Parisians curious to see what the super-welterweight champion of France can do against the former welterweight and middleweight champion of the world.

And last year, before Monzon, Madison Square Garden, the melting pot of boxing, imported Nessin ("Call me Max") Cohen, a French Moroccan-born Jew. New York boxing desperately needed a Chasidic hero. Griffith stopped that kosher scheme.

There was also a trip to San Francisco to ruin the reputation of Rafael Gutierrez, and an excursion to Las Vegas, Nev., to end the myth of Indian Red Lopez.

It is now Kechichian's turn, though he has not even reached the stature of some of Griffith's other victims. In fact, he has nothing to lose, not even his French super-welterweight crown.

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During the past decade, Griffith has been the welterweight champion three times and the middleweight champion twice. He has lost his last three attempts to regain a title. He is 34, has had a total of 88 fights over 15 years, winning 75, losing 12 and fighting one "no contest." According to tradition in the wear-and-tear boxing game, he should be ready to become a trial horse for aspiring local favorites. But Griffith never did like losing.

"Always the villain"

"Wherever we go," says Gil Clancy, Griffith's manager. "Emile is always the villain. We don't mind it," he said, because that is how Griffith finds easy fights, and purses, and keeps in shape for another chance at the world middleweight title. The champion now is Carlos Monzon of Argentina, who repulsed Griffith's challenge in Buenos Aires at the end of last year by stopping him in the 14th round.

"Emile got cramps in his legs because he knew he had to come to Monzon and knock him out to win down there," said Clancy. "He's not used to always lunging at a taller fighter—which you never do—

Just Look Good

Kechichian doesn't have to beat Griffith; just look good. That's all you can expect from a man who has had only 23 pro fights, which include two losses, one to "Call me Max."

Griffith is a superb two-handed craftsman, a body-digger who brings your arms down and then pounds to the head. That is also Kechichian's style, something he learned in 125 amateur fights, most of which he fought while a member of the Soviet Army.

"But amateur boxing is like a sprint."

Emile Griffith

... training in Paris

Keuchichian says, "You fight three rounds and it is quickly finished. There really is no time for body work. Professional fighting is like the 10,000 meters." It might even be more enduring Monday night for the Armenian who returned to France—where he was born—in 1967 from Armenia, to where his parents had returned in the late 1950s.

The Armenian populace of Paris gave

a reception earlier this week for both fighters, and present was Georges Guetary, the former French lover who lost Leslie Caron to Gene Kelly in "An American in Paris."

"Don't forget," Guetary said to Griffith, "you now live in New Jersey and that's no place for a champion like you to stay and fight." No place for even an ex-champion.

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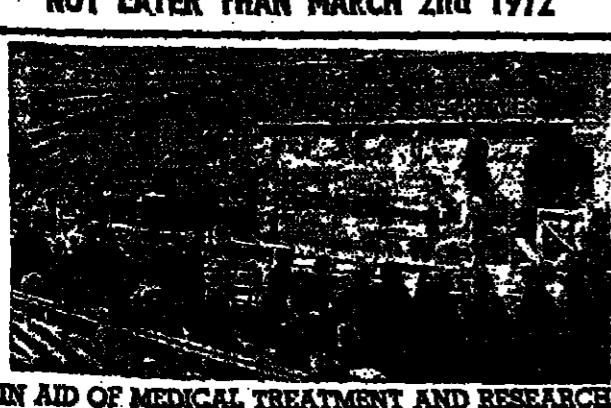
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NOT LATER THAN MARCH 2nd 1972



IN AID OF MEDICAL TREATMENT AND RESEARCH

American League's Western Division

Athletics Might Fade Without Blue

This is the last in a series reviewing the forthcoming baseball season.

By Murray Chass

OAKLAND ATHLETICS

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (UPI).—Charles Finley is always full of surprises—such as retiring manager Dick Williams for a second straight season—but it'll be a real surprise if the A's owner and his most renowned employee, Vida Blue, agree on the pitcher's salary before the start of the season. That's how far apart they are.

But assuming Blue returns for an encore following his MVP and Cy Young season, the A's could have as formidable a pitching staff as Baltimore with Blue, Jim (Catfish) Hunter, Chuck Dobson, John (Blue Moon) Odom and Ken Holtzman (acquired from the Cubs for Rich Monday).

KANSAS CITY ROYALS

The young Royals were one of baseball's biggest surprises in 1971 as they became one of only two Western teams to finish with more victories than defeats. They're basically the same team this season, only a year older.

The line-up is fairly well established, except for first base and right field. Bob Oliver most likely will play one of the spots—right field if John Mayberry, obtained from Houston, can handle that. Mayberry, however, will have to hit better than the .300 mark he achieved in 46 games with the Astros. If Oliver is placed at first, right field will go to Ed Kirkpatrick, Joe Keough, Richie Scheinblum or Steve Hawley.

CHICAGO WHITE SOX

Chuck Tanner's hustling White Sox missed the .500 mark by two games in 1971, but they still won 23 more games than the year before. Declining to stand on that remarkable progress, they made two trades which should improve them even more.

Dick Allen, who had to reach his fourth team in four years before someone would call him by the name he liked best—instead of Rich or Richie, should team with Bill Melton, the league's leading home-run hitter, to give Chicago one of the most potent power combinations in the league. Allen could play the outfield or move to first

base and Carlos May return to the outfield.

Chicago's biggest problem is at shortstop, where there are three primary candidates—Lee Richard, Rich Morales and Luis Alvarado—plus an intriguing youngster, 21-year-old Jorge Orta, who batted .423 and .382 in two different Mexican leagues last season.

CALIFORNIA ANGELS

Ripped by off-field player problems last season, the Angels have altered their forces this year, starting with the general manager, Harry Dalton, and the manager, Del Dalton.

Del was primarily responsible for building the Orioles into the virtually indestructible force, they are, and he's already started rebuilding the Angels.

His biggest move has been at shortstop—Jim Fregosi went to the Mets and Leo Cardenas came from Minnesota. Of the players the Angels received from Fregosi, Nolan Ryan will get a chance to join the starting rotation and Leroy Stanton will try and gain an outfield berth.

MINNESOTA TWINS

After reigning as Western champions for two seasons, the Twins died a crushing death last season, plummeting to fifth place, 26 1/2 games from the top. They most likely will find it'll take much longer to climb back to the top than it did to fall perilously close to the bottom.

The Twins always have had a shortage of starting pitchers, and this year is no exception. Bert Blyleven is young and strong, Jim Kaat and Jim Perry are old and growing weaker, and Ray Corbin and Dick Woodson are young and unproven.

The bull pen, though, should be stronger because the Twins obtained Wayne Granger and Dave LaRoche in trades while losing only Tom Hall.

TEXAS RANGERS

The city is new, the name is new, the division is new, even the uniforms are new. But Ted Williams has the same old players, and the only thing they might do in a Texas (big) way is lose.

Ray Foster, from Cleveland, will start in the outfield, but he simply replaces Del Unser, who went to the Indians. Two other former Indians, Mike Paul and Rich Hand, could wind up as starting pitchers, joining or supplanting 20-game loser Denny McLain, Dick Bowman, Bill Gogolewski and Pete Barbera.

3 With 66s Tied in Golf At Phoenix

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 18 (UPI).—

Dale Douglass, who won here in 1970, and Paul Moran and Jim Jamison, both looking for their first tour victories, tied at five under par 66 yesterday and shared the first-round lead in the \$150,000 Phoenix Open golf tournament.

Each of the leaders scored six birdies and one bogey over the 6,404-yard Phoenix Country Club course that is a 36-35-71 par.

Moran, of Colton, Calif., who has been on the tour for three years and won just \$10,971 last season, said every putt of under six feet was a "gimme."

Jamison, of Moline, Ill., chipped in from 60 feet for a birdie on the third hole and had four other birdies ranging from 15 to 30 feet.

Douglass, of Fort Morgan, Colo., took two putts at all three par-5 holes for three of his birdies. He has not won since the 1970 Phoenix event.

FIRST-ROUND LEADERS

Dale Douglass 66

Jim Jamison 66

Gene Littler 66

Chuck Courtney 66

Richard Earl 66

Jerry Heard 66

Bob Gandy 66

Mike Thompson 66

Prok Marti 66

George Lonsell 66

Jim Wiesers 66

Tom Gandy 66

Babe Pitek 66

Earl E. Smith 66

Art Buchwald

Aid to Education

WASHINGTON.—One of the biggest businesses in this country right now seems to be the production and sale of college term papers. Described by New York Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz as a multi-million-dollar industry, the selling of term papers, essays and theses has made it possible for many college students to pass courses and earn degrees never dreamed of 20 years ago.



Buchwald

While there has been criticism of this by some educators, my friend Elies Flinflam of the Institute of Instant Plagiarism defends the practice of buying and selling term papers as essential to a modern education.

"The term-paper industry not only gives college students an opportunity to participate in a great capitalist enterprise," he said, "but it provides jobs for thousands of moonlighting professors and graduate instructors. If you cut out the sale of term papers and require students to write their own, many teachers would be unable to afford to remain in our schools."

"But," I said, "Attorney General Lefkowitz is trying to outlaw term-paper companies on the grounds that students are obtaining degree by fraudulent means."

"Nonsense. All the term-paper companies are doing is providing a service to students that wasn't available a few years ago. Most college students have too much to do when they're in school. The pressures are great and as the work load increases, they become more and more depressed. This leads to anger and alienation from the mainstream of our society."

"It's a good point and we've been concerned about it. So what we're doing is starting a post-graduate service. We plan to sell lawyer's briefs, doctor's diagnoses and engineering blueprints to anyone who wants to conduct his education once he gets out of school."

"The question the attorney general must ask himself is does he want contented students who

don't do their own work, or does he want an honest homework program that could tear this country apart?"

"Is there any danger that if students cheat in school they will continue to cheat in life?"

"Cheating is a very strong word," my friend said. "Let's say that Prof. Applebaum assigns a paper on 'The Abstract Theory of Solid Gas.' This might require 10 hours of research in the library, plus three hours of writing, not to mention typing fees. It takes the student two hours to find a parking place near the library, and another two hours reading magazines before he gets around to the research. This adds up. It's time that could be much better spent exchanging important ideas with other people in the Student Union, or playing touch football against another fraternity."

"The problem we have to address ourselves to is why are kids in school? Is it to get an education which they will never use, or a degree which will open up a new world for them?"

Flinflam continued earnestly: "What we do is take the sweat out of college. By selling term papers to students we are removing competition from the classroom. Thanks to it's possible for a mediocre student to compete with a brilliant student on his own level."

"For as little as \$10 an ineffective student no longer has to worry about the person sitting next to him getting a better grade. If this isn't a service to mankind, I don't know what is."

"You make a convincing case for the sale of term papers." I agreed, "but what happens when the student gets out of school and starts his profession? He could make a lousy doctor, lawyer or engineer, if he bought all his work in college."

"It's a good point and we've been concerned about it. So what we're doing is starting a post-graduate service. We plan to sell lawyer's briefs, doctor's diagnoses and engineering blueprints to anyone who wants to conduct his education once he gets out of school."

"The question the attorney general must ask himself is does he want contented students who

Where All the Buskers Go

By Harry Stein

PARIS (UPI)—In February, as the days of drizzle increase, the quality of music in the Paris Métro rises. For Paris is the winter mecca of the buskers, latter-day minstrels whose stock-in-trade is music and smiles.

They come to Paris because it alone among European cities offers bad-weather conditions conducive to their trade; protection from the weather and a police force which is relatively tolerant of them. From a strictly financial point of view there are several cities with greater appeal. "You can always tell them," says a Scot busker Ken Cameron, "if you burp on the street you'll get the equivalent of 30 francs from passersby." But there are no subways there. The word-of-mouth on Amsterdam is also good, except that the Dutch police have been known to relieve buskers of their instruments, it is said, until they are able to produce evidence of other means of support.

Buskers bristle at the charge, an international one, that they are freeloaders. "People who tell me to go and get a job just don't realize how difficult busking is," says South African Lawrence Moeddy. "They don't realize how loud you have to sing in the underground to be heard and how much bunk you have to take all day long from people like them."

Professionals

Moreover, buskers regard themselves as professional musicians. Most of them have worked clubs, radio on television and have gone underground simply because that's where the money is at the moment.

There are 30 or so musicians from at least a dozen countries currently working the Métro on a daily basis. Few are Americans. Aside from the French, the nations best represented among the city's busker population are those from Britain and Ireland. At one time English, Irish and Scottish musicians, most of whom had met while busking in London, made up half the population of a ramshackle hotel off the Place de l'Odéon.

Although most buskers play the guitar, they have a range of styles, and frequently individual musicians are able to perform a number of kinds of music. Generally the British and Irish buskers, more sophisticated than their French counterparts, play their own arrangements of recent-vintage English-language songs or music of their own composition. The French tend to perform tried and true stuff, the music of Georges Moustaki or Jean Ferrat, for example. But there are musicians in both groups, flamenco guitarists and solo players of funky jug-band music, who don't conform to any standard.

At least one musician, a French classical guitarist, has computed the comingings and

In addition to the guitarists, there are a variety of violinists, accordionsists and players of wind instruments. One violinist, a Communist Chinese part-time student with the name of King Kong, startles his listeners by making the transition from squeaky, unfamiliar Chinese folk songs to Beethoven's fluid Minuet in G without missing a beat. And a jazz flutist, a Swede by way of California, regularly attracts large crowds at Châtelet and other major stations.

The city's buskers are united in a scorn for the amateurs who cut into their business during school vacation times. "You can always tell them," says an Irishman known simply as Baz the Busker, "by the fact that their instruments are loud and they are playing the theme from 'Jaws Interlida.' It's the only song a lot of them know."

Buskers resent those who play exclusively on weekends, primarily Parisian students, who share the buskers' livelihood but not their problems. Every subway musician knows that the police don't bother music makers on weekends.

Weekdays are another matter. Although the French police are mild with buskers compared to their counterparts elsewhere and usually only order the musicians to move along, virtually every busker has been arrested at least once. The routine procedure is for the musician to be hauled to the station, locked up for five or 10 hours, given a summons and released. No busker will admit to ever having paid the 30-franc "nuisance" fine.

Not that the fine would be a financial hardship. To the contrary, busking provides its diligent practitioners with a rather comfortable living. "I don't like to say how much I make," says Baz. "A busker in London wrote in some newspaper that he was making £50 a day and ruined the whole scene there. Suddenly everyone with a guitar was down in the Underground. Let's just say that I make enough to live."

The Pitch

Other buskers admit to making an average of about 15 francs an hour, but they stress that the figure fluctuates according to the season (Christmas is an especially busy period) and the time of day.

A busker's success also depends to a great extent on his "pitch," the location where he is performing. There are several stations, most notably the busy transfer points of Montparnasse-Bienvenue and Châtelet, where their cavernous, neon-lit corridors, which are especially productive "pitches." But they are also the stations where buskers are most likely to run afoul of the law.

At least one musician, a French classical guitarist, has computed the comingings and



DPL
Classical music
in the Paris Métro

goings of the police around Montparnasse-Bienvenue and plays only during the four-hour period each day when he is certain he is safe. His less ingenuous colleagues generally retire to secondary "pitches" stops like Barbès-Rochechouart or Sévres-Babylone, where the heat is on.

Several buskers are regularly accompanied by "bottlers," girls who collect coins while they play. They claim that the presence of a "bottler" sometimes increases the take by 50 percent.

But a busker's greatest asset, according to a number of longtime practitioners of the trade, is his face. "A lot of this business," says Baz, "is simple psychology. If you smile, as people in the Métro they are more receptive to you. A guy once gave me a 100-franc note just because he liked my smiling Irish eyes."

Ken Cameron concurs. "There are days when I feel depressed and it affects my music and it affects the way people approach me. I always make less money on those days. You can always tell how I'm feeling simply by counting the coins in my pocket."

PEOPLE: Marriage, British Style

British actress Charlotte Rampling, who expects a baby in September, married her manager Thursday on the understanding that his best man will continue living with them. The two men in Charlotte's life are bridgegroom Brian Southcombe, 34, and male model Randall Laurence, 29. They have all shared a London apartment for the past two years. Miss Rampling, a 26-year-old blonde who has appeared in films and on television, once was quoted as saying she loved both men equally. "Why should we split up?" she asked after her wedding to Southcombe at Kensington Register Office in London. "Everybody has misunderstood what was going on. A sexual connotation was put on our relationship—quite ridiculous. I do love both of them but in totally different ways. Now perhaps people will understand. We were all just growing up together like a family. Now, hopefully, we are going to expand the family."

Manager Southcombe, the new husband, said: "Some people seem to have the idea that we were both her lovers. This is ridiculous." Smiling at his bride, he added: "The baby set the seal on our decision to marry." Best man Laurence said: "If there had been any sexual relationship I certainly wouldn't continue to live with Charlotte and Brian." Whatever the future holds, Laurence returned to an empty household last night. The newlyweds left for a weekend on the Isle of Wight.

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In Dublin, a man, said to be drunk, took himself along to a hospital to have cuts in his head repaired. A student attended to him with needle and thread and sent him home, the authoritative Irish Medical Times reported this week without naming names. Some hours later the patient returned, completely sober but considerably disheveled. He couldn't get his hair off, he said. An investigation found that his toupee had been sawn to his scalp.

"Tim through with love," says Roy Rawlins of Stockton, Calif., who is 101 years old and has gone through five marriages. Rawlins made the comment after San Joaquin County Superior Court Judge Bill Dwyer annulled his marriage to Margie Celestine. He told the court that his six-month marriage to his 44-year-old wife was never consummated and that she fled with their furniture, a spokesman cited the word "synegetic."

Two chastity belts of steel and leather are being manufactured in Nelson, New Zealand, at a factory which refuses to name its client, except to say that he—or she—lives on a Pacific island. The manufacturer, who is 101 years old and has gone through five marriages, Rawlins made the comment after San Joaquin County Superior Court Judge Bill Dwyer annulled his marriage to Margie Celestine. He told the court that his six-month marriage to his 44-year-old wife was never consummated and that she fled with their furniture, a spokesman cited the word "synegetic."

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